

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Its Value in Determining the Validity of Writing.

THE METHODS OF DR. PIPER

Anecdotes of the Celebrated Expert—His Versatility and Learning—Physician, Artist and Chemist.

Dr. R. U. Piper, the expert, who was engaged to come here from the East to testify in the Sharon case, is in his way a very celebrated character. He is a venerable looking gentleman, of apparently fifty-five or sixty years of age, with white hair and beard, and a wonderful degree of vitality.

AN EXPERT DEFINED.

"Webster's definition of the word," he replied, "is 'a skillful or practical person; one who has skill, or special, or peculiar knowledge upon certain subjects of inquiry in science, art, trade, or the like; a scientific witness.' This definition would include every person who is skilled in any business, art or trade whatever; and in law, any such person, when called as a witness in a court of justice, is a scientific witness."

IMMIGRATION NOTES.

A gentleman from Illinois has written a letter to the Immigration Association asking for information relative to the advisability of establishing mills for the manufacture of cotton bolls and other products of cotton at some favorable location in California.

SURO HEIGHTS IMPROVEMENTS.

Suro Heights are being greatly improved. A lot of staves have just been received by Mr. Suro from Buenos Ayres, comprising human figures and animals. A macadamized road, forty feet wide, leads from the eastern gate through the grounds.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank Commissioners have made the following report upon the Security Savings Bank: Assets, real estate, \$154,376 50; stocks and bonds, \$78,779 17; loans on real estate, \$745,065 85; loans on stocks, bonds and warrants, \$627,950; money on hand, \$20,592 16; due from banks and bankers, \$46,588 51; furniture, fixtures, etc., \$150; expenses, taxes, etc., \$1,150 29; other assets, \$17,728 84. Total resources, \$1,630,875 82; liabilities, \$1,630,875 82.

NOVEL PLOT.

In accordance with an order signed by Judge Hunt, Davis Lunderback, counsel for the ALTA Publishing Company, went to the office of George W. Tyler yesterday and demanded to be shown the papers in his possession relating to the suit of Sarah A. Hill against the paper for libel.

SUCIDAL SOLARI.

At 9:30 a. m. yesterday, Isidro Solari, a young Italian artist, was found in a room in the Capital House unconscious from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. An empty vial, which still contained a few drops of that insidious drug, being found near his bed.

FINE DISPLAY OF ORANGES.

A fine display of choice clusters of California oranges from the well-known ranch of Major J. H. Nelson, near Los Angeles, is made at the stand of Z. W. Moore in the California Market.

LABOR AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The Point Lobos Avenue Property-Owners' Association have decided to await the action of the Supervisors, who, it was said, would soon take up the matter of compelling the Geary-street Cable Road Company to construct a cable line, instead of steam cars, on the avenue.

WHERE IS WILLIE?

W. B. Tyler failed to appear in Judge Rix's Court yesterday to answer to the charge of vulgar language pending against him, and the Prosecuting Attorney moved that his bail be declared forfeited and a bench warrant issue for his arrest.

MECHANICS' UNION.

A meeting of the Mechanics' Union was held last evening at Irish-American Hall. The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was read and adopted. It was also decided to change the name of the Union to Mechanics' Union.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CONVENTION.

The Literary Committee of the St. Patrick's Day Convention met last evening at Irish-American Hall. President John H. Gilmour, in the chair, and it was decided to hold their literary exercises in Metropolitan Temple.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

The Law Relating to Making Contracts for Street Work.

Judge Wilson has rendered a decision of great importance to this city in the case of Peter Connolly vs. The City and County of San Francisco, brought to recover \$1,200 damages for alleged breach of contract. He complained that his bid was accepted for constructing a sewer on Seventeenth street, from Howard to Channel; that he engaged teams, workmen, and furnished material, etc.; and that the city refused to fulfill its contract, by which he was damaged to the above amount.

The case came before the Court on a demurrer interposed by A. E. T. Worley, Assistant City and County Attorney, on the ground that the law of contracts was not applicable in respect to this mode of enforcement; that the county being a part of the State sovereignty, permission must be given to sue; that under all the street laws the Superintendent of Streets must enter into all contracts for street work; and further, if the plaintiff has any remedy, it was by mandamus.

Judge Wilson said, in sustaining the demurrer: "It is well settled now, whatever may have been the former rule, that a municipality, being a part of the State sovereignty, is not liable, in the absence of statute authorizing a suit. Is there a statute authorizing an action to be brought against the city in a case like the one at bar? I have been unable to find any."

The Judge proceeded to say that the Superintendent of Streets alone had the power to enter into contracts, after it had been awarded, and that if he had failed to do his duty, "it may be" said the Judge, "he could be compelled by a writ of mandamus, or in a proper case would be liable on his official bond, but it seems to me under no circumstances would the defendant be liable under the state of facts disclosed by the complaint."

The defendant could not make a contract through the Board of Supervisors or otherwise. When the Board of Supervisors had awarded the contract it had performed all it was permitted to do under the law, and the plaintiff must have been presumed to have known that.

It is said that the point that the county is a part of the State sovereignty has never been decided in relation to suits in the city.

A gentleman from Illinois has written a letter to the Immigration Association asking for information relative to the advisability of establishing mills for the manufacture of cotton bolls and other products of cotton at some favorable location in California.

First—What are the extent of the demand for cotton bolls? Second—How many mills are already in operation? Third—Whether the demand for these mills are sufficient to supply the demand? Fourth—Whether any bolls are imported from other States, and an estimate of the number of pounds? Fifth—What is the cost to the whole sale of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 bolls laid down in San Francisco?

The California Silk Culture Company has offered all new settlers, through the medium of the Immigration Association, one hundred to one thousand acres of land, in the variety, grain, fruit, etc., ordering them only to pay the necessary freight charges. All orders are to be sent to the Immigration Association.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank Commissioners have made the following report upon the Security Savings Bank: Assets, real estate, \$154,376 50; stocks and bonds, \$78,779 17; loans on real estate, \$745,065 85; loans on stocks, bonds and warrants, \$627,950; money on hand, \$20,592 16; due from banks and bankers, \$46,588 51; furniture, fixtures, etc., \$150; expenses, taxes, etc., \$1,150 29; other assets, \$17,728 84. Total resources, \$1,630,875 82; liabilities, \$1,630,875 82.

NOVEL PLOT.

In accordance with an order signed by Judge Hunt, Davis Lunderback, counsel for the ALTA Publishing Company, went to the office of George W. Tyler yesterday and demanded to be shown the papers in his possession relating to the suit of Sarah A. Hill against the paper for libel.

SUCIDAL SOLARI.

At 9:30 a. m. yesterday, Isidro Solari, a young Italian artist, was found in a room in the Capital House unconscious from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. An empty vial, which still contained a few drops of that insidious drug, being found near his bed.

FINE DISPLAY OF ORANGES.

A fine display of choice clusters of California oranges from the well-known ranch of Major J. H. Nelson, near Los Angeles, is made at the stand of Z. W. Moore in the California Market.

LABOR AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The Point Lobos Avenue Property-Owners' Association have decided to await the action of the Supervisors, who, it was said, would soon take up the matter of compelling the Geary-street Cable Road Company to construct a cable line, instead of steam cars, on the avenue.

WHERE IS WILLIE?

W. B. Tyler failed to appear in Judge Rix's Court yesterday to answer to the charge of vulgar language pending against him, and the Prosecuting Attorney moved that his bail be declared forfeited and a bench warrant issue for his arrest.

MECHANICS' UNION.

A meeting of the Mechanics' Union was held last evening at Irish-American Hall. The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was read and adopted. It was also decided to change the name of the Union to Mechanics' Union.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CONVENTION.

The Literary Committee of the St. Patrick's Day Convention met last evening at Irish-American Hall. President John H. Gilmour, in the chair, and it was decided to hold their literary exercises in Metropolitan Temple.

THE FRIGID NORTH.

Interview with a Survivor of the Greely Expedition.

THE ANCIENT FROZEN SEA.

Personal Experiences of Sergeant Maurice Connell—Life at Cape Sabine—Suffering of Greely and His Gallant Crew.

Sergeant Maurice Connell, of the Third United States Cavalry, and a survivor of the Lieutenant Greely Arctic Expedition, is in San Francisco, having arrived recently from Washington. He said yesterday, in the course of a conversation with a representative of the ALTA: "I've been in service in Arizona under General Crook, the celebrated Indian warrior, and was also with him in his campaigns in Wyoming, Montana and Nebraska. Volunteers were called for—men who had been on the frontier or in the army and were inured to hardships—and in April, 1881, I joined the Arctic Exploring Expedition under Lieutenant Greely."

"Do you now intend to remain in San Francisco?" "Yes. I enlisted here in 1871, and since my return from the Arctic, my health not being the best, I was assigned by the authorities at Washington to the Signal Service Corps, and being given my choice of stations, I concluded, on account of its delightful and balmy climate, to come to San Francisco."

"Cannot you tell me any interesting incidents of your northern expedition?" "Well, the history of the expedition has been very fully published and commented upon in all of the leading news journals, and, of course, do not wish for any repetitions. Still, I'll try to give you some of my personal impressions, which may perhaps be worthy of publication."

"Yes, that's the idea. Talk about any notable scenes you've witnessed, etc."

TWO YEARS' LIFE AT FORT CONGER.

"It was cold, though, the mean temperature being five degrees below zero, the minimum seventy-two degrees below, and the maximum fifty-two degrees above zero. But we built ourselves a house and had an ample stock of provisions. We also discovered, only six miles distant, a mine, out of which could be knocked a ton of coal with a single blow of the pick, so that, by loading the coal upon our sledges and hauling it over the ice camp, we were enabled to live comfortably in our house. About 100 miles north of Fort Conger, I saw an open river running out of Lake Hazen. The head of the river was open for a distance of about three miles, although for three consecutive months fifty degrees below zero had reigned in the summer. The river was open in April, with indications that it had been so all through the winter."

"The contrast between your life at Fort Conger and Cape Sabine must have been very strong."

"Ah, yes, and very sad after leaving Fort Conger and trying to return to the south. We were shipped in the ice on the 29th of August, 1883, and losing all except one of our boats, we drifted in an ice floe for 83 days. The floe by mere chance fastened to the shore on the 29th of September, enabling us to land with the boat and all of our records. We then marched forty miles north to Cape Sabine. We were there eight months, with only forty days' provisions. While starving we killed a few Arctic foxes and a bear. We then had to eat our sealskin clothing. When a man died we left him clothes barely sufficient to cover his nakedness and wrapped ourselves in the rest to try to avoid DYING FROM THE COLD.

In the winter of 1883-4, with the thermometer 55 degrees below zero. Oh, it was terrible, beyond all conception. Finally, we used to crawl out of our huts upon our hands and knees, with our dead comrades lying around us, and graze like cows or horses upon the few moss buds which were in sight. Talk about cannibalism. I do not think that had we eaten the dead men, in the condition we were in, that we could have survived to tell the awful tale. It all originated, in my judgment, in the superstition of the sailors. When, at last, we were rescued, and I was taken on board one of the relief ships, the first thing I would allow myself to do was to eat a spoonful of milk punch during the day. On the second day a spoonful of minced beef was added to the punch. I was in the interim suffering severely from the pangs of hunger, and a sailor sympathetically gave me a morsel of corn bread, which I swallowed with the utmost avidity. I was slowly watching the milk punch also has to carry the sixth day it considered safe to allow me to eat sufficient to half satisfy my hunger."

"I suppose you also suffered much from cold while out on the exploring sledges?" "Very true. I could tell you of many excursions, when, with the thermometer 61 degrees below zero, I've slept between two buffalo skins upon the parent stem of the Mediterranean variety. Large clusters of California lemons and limes from the same ranch are also to be seen.

LABOR AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The Point Lobos Avenue Property-Owners' Association have decided to await the action of the Supervisors, who, it was said, would soon take up the matter of compelling the Geary-street Cable Road Company to construct a cable line, instead of steam cars, on the avenue. It has also been solved to request the Supervisors to instruct the Superintendent of Streets to notify the owners of property on the north side of the avenue, between Josephine and Blake streets, to remove the sand drifts that obstruct the streets.

HEAVY ROYALTIES DEMANDED.

Suits have been commenced by the Surety Fidelity Company against the firm of Scofield & Tevis and the Continental Oil and Transportation Company to recover \$12,500 and \$18,250 respectively, as royalty on the use of certain patent packages for holding and shipping liquor. The contracts were signed April 1, 1880, whereby the defendants agreed to pay plaintiff \$9 75 royalty for each package used.

FISH vs. FISH.

Luke Livingstone, a "gallas" butcher-boy, and Moreka Solano, an Italian fish peddler, collided their respective carts on Kearny street, near Sacramento, early yesterday morning, and engaged in a bloody conflict in consequence. During the row Luke used his whip and Solano his fish-knife and when arrested the former was charged with battery and the latter with assault with a deadly weapon. Neither combatant was seriously injured.

A TAXABLE HAT.

As William Rad of the steamer Granada was leaving the ship on Tuesday night, Ottenheimer, Night Inspector of Customs, noticed that he had a Panama hat in his hand. The inspector told him that the hat was liable to duty. This made Rad very wroth and he seized the inspector by the throat. Rad was then arrested and a charge of assault was put against him yesterday in the United States Marshal's office.

fully well trained and can be guided by a word from their masters. The Esquimaux do not eat often, but are blessed with enormous appetites when they do eat, often devouring from eight to ten pounds of raw meat at a single meal."

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Judge Tyler Tries to Prevent It Being Produced—Expert Examination.

Last week Judge Sawyer made an order, in the United States Circuit Court, that the defendant in the Sharon case should produce the marriage contract before Master in Chancery Houghton on Tuesday, February 24th, at 11 A. M. On Tuesday, however, another day's extension was asked, and the Judge ordered the marriage contract to be produced on the next day at 11 A. M. Accordingly, yesterday at the appointed hour a large number of persons began to file into the Circuit Court, among whom were Attorneys Terry, Tyler, Levy, Barnes, Newlands, Stowart and Evans. Subsequently, Sarah Althea came into Court and took a seat by her attorneys.

Mr. Stewart then addressed the Court, saying that the defendant in the Sharon case had appeared before Master in Chancery Houghton and stated that she could not produce the marriage contract, because her attorney, Judge Terry, had it and she could not get it from him.

Judge Terry then addressed the Court, saying that he had had the contract in his possession for several weeks and still had it, but that, unless the Court ordered him to produce it, he did not intend to do so.

An order for the production of the contract was at once made by the Court.

Then Judge Tyler arose, and with majestic wrath addressed the Court. He said that the Court had absolutely no authority to enforce the order it had just made, and that the subpoena which had been delivered to Judge Terry and Sarah Althea were absolutely void. The document could not be in the possession of both parties. Added to this the law was very strict as to the manner in which subpoenas should be served, and in this case the law had certainly not been complied with.

The Court stated that it was too late to make the subpoena and that if she had been anything in them, they would have been made by the associate counsel before.

Tyler replied that he had never waived this objection, and that if his son had done so, it was because he did not understand the point.

The Court replied that the defendant had had the document in her possession, and sufficient warning had been given for her to produce it. "We have ordered her to produce it, and it must be produced."

Tyler then desired to know what law enabled the Court to proceed in such an arbitrary manner. The Court replied that it acted in accordance with law, and all these tactics pursued by the counsel for defendant, were simply for the purpose of obstruction.

Tyler denied that he was guilty of any obstructive tactics.

The Court then said: "We will cut this matter short. An order has been made for the production of the contract and it must be produced right now."

Before any examination had taken place, Sarah Althea approached the expert with a pen-knife in her hand and an exceedingly determined look on her face. "I want to see that there is no acid on your nails," she said, "before you examine the paper."

The expert stretching out his right hand Sarah Althea immediately began scraping and paring. Having pared the nails of the right hand she was about to commence on the left, when she found that they were already pared very close.

"At any rate," she said sadly, "you will be able to say you have examined the paper, cleaned for you by Mrs. Sharon." She then carefully examined the apparatus of the expert and wiped his microscope.

During the finger-paring process Judge Terry pressed and laid it on the Examiner's desk. Examiner Houghton then took it up, gave it to the expert and told him that it was entrusted to him and that he must be very careful and return it in the same condition in which he had received it.

An order was filed by the Court yesterday afternoon that the examination shall be continued from day to day before Master in Chancery Houghton.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

March 16th the Date of Its Occurrence—Future Eclipses.

An eclipse of the sun will occur, after an interval of fifty-four years and thirty-one days, on Monday, March 16th. It will be visible through-out North America and the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, except a small strip south of about sixteen degrees of latitude, but this eclipse will be so confined to these limits, that the only place outside of them in which any part of the obscuration may be seen is the west of Ireland, where the beginning of it will be visible a few minutes before sunset. The line of the central eclipse will strike the earth at sunrise at the place in the North Pacific in latitude 38, longitude 157, and will reach our continent at Cape Mendocino, in California, in latitude 40, longitude 124, and hence pass in a northeast direction over the northwest corner of the State of Oregon, Idaho and Montana, to latitude 49, thence across British America to latitude 56 1/2, longitude 91 1/2, where it will be central at noon at that place, thence it will pass, still in a northeast direction, over Hudson's Bay, Baffin's Bay and Greenland, to latitude 71, longitude 15, where, at sunset, it will leave the earth, having occupied 2 hours and 12 minutes in crossing it. The width of the ring, or annular eclipse, will be, in the United States, about seventy miles, but no large town is included therein, and Esarek, in California, and Bozeman, in Montana, seem to be the most important places. In extreme Southern States, Florida, Texas, etc., the magnitude of the eclipse will be small, but becoming larger toward the North, until the central line is reached. In New England more than one half of the sun will be obscured: at Chicago, seventy-two per cent; at St. Paul, five sixths, and at San Francisco, Sacramento, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, each of which will be about 150 miles southeast of the central line, fifteen sixteenths. For the computation of the beginning, end, etc., of the eclipse, the elements of the sun and moon, as given by Leverrier and Hansen, were used, except that the corrections of the longitude and latitude of the moon suggested by Prof. Newcomb were introduced; correction which retard the computed times at each place 30 to 40 seconds. The time used for these computations is the old mean solar at each place, and not the lately invented method of computation, which is sometimes called "standard time."

The eclipse will, it is believed, be the last annular one in the United States during the remainder of this century, as the central line of the one which was annular at Washington, September 13, 1888, for 2m. 50 1/2 s., will, at its return on October 20, 1892, pass north of latitude 49 deg., and over Hudson's Bay and Labrador; it will, however, be large in New England, etc.

The next total eclipse in the United States will take place in the afternoon of January 1, 1889, when the moon's shadow will pass over Canada, California, and over a narrow strip to the east of it to the place where the sun will set. This will be the return of the total eclipse so successfully observed at Beaufort, South Carolina, November 30, 1884.

The next total eclipse of the sun in the Atlantic States will occur on the morning of May 28, 1900, when the moon's shadow will pass from New Orleans to Norfolk and thence across the ocean to Europe, which it will reach near Oporto, in Portugal, and leave near Alicante, in Spain.

A Machine Row.

Charles Mathias was arrested yesterday on two charges of battery preferred by Sam and Henry Bendit, the auctioneers, who each exhibited several bruises in confirmation of their complaint. Mathias states that he recently bought a warren sewing-machine and from the brothers and was found that it was worthless. They refused to make good his loss and a row ensued, the outcome of which was his arrest.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Prolonged Session Held Last Evening.

THROES OF RETRENCHMENT.

The Salaries for March to be Paid Only in Part—Rules Adopted—A Lively Tilt Between Directors Hoitt and Deane.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Director Hoitt in the chair. All present except Director Dithmar. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with and the following communications were read: From Lizzie Corbell, asking to be elected a teacher in the Department, having served six months' probation as a substitute; from Miss F. B. Davis, asking a similar privilege; from Miss Josephine E. Scott, for a similar privilege; from Victorine M. Roche, asking for a State educational diploma; from Miss L. M. Randolph, asking that her leave of absence be extended to May 5th; from Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, presenting the Board a copy of the Fifth Annual Report of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, together with the thanks of the officers for past favors; from Miss C. A. Martin, tendering her resignation as teacher in the West Mission Grammar School; from A. M. Clay, who wants the privilege of taking photographs of department classes.

All of the communications were referred to the appropriate committees.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Moulder in making his regular report said he had been busy during the past few days in visiting the schools, and in preparing for the purpose of investigating their conditions and workings. In this duty he had visited one hundred and twenty classes, not in a casual way, but he had conversed with the principals, also made brief addresses to the scholars. It afforded him great pleasure to report to the Board that the general condition of the classes was excellent and the progress observed by the scholars was very flattering. The chief defect that came under his observation was owing to the dilapidated state and uncomfortable condition of the school buildings. He also made a reference to the Department made recently for the support of the Department during the last six months of the fiscal year. The appropriation as reported amounts to \$489,784. It was figured that only \$369,734 would be left for the six months, after deducting \$5,266 for the present deficiency. This \$369,734 divided by six would leave \$61,622 to carry on the Department each month. It is well known that the least sum necessary for expenses does not fall short of \$65,000 per month, so that a deficit or shortage of \$3,378 per month, or a total of \$20,268, is contemplated for the future six months of the fiscal year.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES.

The following report was made by the Special Committee on Finance. Your Special Committee appointed to examine into the state of the finances of the Department and devise ways and means to tide over the present embarrassment of the School Fund, do respectfully recommend: That only one-half of the salaries due teachers and janitors and other monthly employees of the Department be paid for the month of March, with the understanding that the unpaid half will be paid to said teachers, janitors and other employees whenever the School Fund will permit. Your committee would respectfully ask that the Board, for consideration of matters referred to them. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Classification Committee recommended that all cases of indefinite leave of absence be terminated on April 1st; that Swett's Election be adopted for use in the Girls' High School; that the drawing classes in the Evening School be discontinued; that two evening classes in the Mission Grammar building be consolidated with classes in the Haight Primary and Lincoln schools.

Director Stern moved that the part relating to Swett's "Election" be taken up separately, which was carried. The Board then took up the resolution, which was adopted, Directors Stone and Politz voting against the order.

FOR SALE BY

RICHARDS, HARRISON & SHERWOOD

NW. Cor. Sansome and Sacramento Sts.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA. ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine. Paid-up Capital, \$750,000. Principal office, Nos. 416 and 418 California street.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTS, ESTABLISHED IN 1861. First and Marine